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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 2--80th Congress

Chapter 2--1st Session

H. J. Res. 57

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 2

SUGAR AND ALCOHOL PRODUCTION. Extends for fifteen months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars and sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. J. RES. 57

January 6, 1947.	S. J. Res. 5 introduced by Senator Butler and was referred to the Senate Committee on Finance. Print of the Resolution as introduced. (Companion Res.)
January 8, 1947	H. J. Res. 57 introduced by Rep. Curtis and was referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. Print of the Resolution as introduced.
January 17, 1947	Senate Committee on Finance reported S. J. Res. 5 with an amendment. Senate Report 5. Print of the Resolution as reported.
January 20, 1947	House Committee on Ways and Means reported H. J. Res. 57 without amendment. Print of the Resolution as reported.
January 21, 1947	H. J. Res. 57 debated in the House and passed as reported.
January 22, 1947	Senate began debate on H. J. Res. 57. Print of H. J. Res. 57 as ordered to be placed on the calendar.
January 27, 1947	Senate debate concluded. H. J. Res. 57 passed without amendment.
	S. J. Res. 5 indefinitely postponed in view of passage of H. J. Res. 57.
February 1, 1947	Approved. Public Law 2.

S. J. RES. 5

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 6, 1947

Mr. BUTLER introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Finance

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending for seven months the period of time during which
alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups
simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 3126 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code
4 (relating to emergency production of sugars and sirups in
5 industrial alcohol plants) is amended by striking out "Febru-
6 ary 1, 1947," and inserting in lieu thereof "April 30, 1948,".

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending for seven months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or syrups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

By Mr. BUTLER

JANUARY 6, 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

H. J. RES. 57

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 8, 1947

Mr. CURTIS introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending for seven months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That section 3126 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relat-
- 4 ing to emergency production of sugars and sirups in industrial
- 5 alcohol plants) is amended by striking out "February 1,
- 6 1947," and inserting in lieu thereof "April 30, 1948,".

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. J. RES. 57

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending for seven months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

By Mr. CURRIS

JANUARY 8, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

PRODUCTION OF SUGARS AND SIRUPS IN ALCOHOL
PLANTS

JANUARY 17 (legislative day, JANUARY 15), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. J. Res. 5]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 5) extending for 7 months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment to the title and recommend that the joint resolution, as amended, do pass.

By the joint resolution approved November 5, 1945 (Public Law 210, 79th Cong.), the Congress authorized the production of sugars and sirups from potatoes and from high moisture or damaged grain in industrial-alcohol plants simultaneously with, or alternately with, the production of alcohol. The purpose of that legislation was to permit the use of a large surplus of potatoes and a large quantity of "wet" corn in the production of much needed sugars and sirups. Upon the cessation of hostilities in 1945 the Government owned a large stock pile of industrial alcohol and it was no longer necessary to operate alcohol plants at full production for the purpose of producing additional industrial alcohol. There was, however, great need for additional quantities of sugars and sirups. Under the law which was then in effect plants producing alcohol were prohibited from engaging in any other business or producing any other commodities. Therefore, in order to use alcohol plants for the production of sugars and sirups from surplus and damaged agricultural commodities, it was necessary to enact legislation specifically authorizing such production. The legislation enacted authorized that production until July 1, 1946.

By Public Law 437, approved June 24, 1946, the period within which production of sugars and sirups in these plants might be carried on was extended until February 1, 1947.

The committee feels that this authority should be extended for a further period of 15 months. The great need for additional quantities

of sugars and sirups is well known, and every effort should be made to augment supplies of these materials.

The committee has been advised that in the light of the continued need the Department of Agriculture favors the enactment of the proposed legislation and that the Treasury Department interposes no objection to its enactment.



80TH CONGRESS
1st Session

S. J. RES. 5

[Report No. 5]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 6, 1947

Mr. BUTLER introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Finance

JANUARY 17 (legislative day, JANUARY 15), 1947

Reported by Mr. BUTLER, with an amendment

[Amend the title]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending for seven months the period of time during which
alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups
simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 3126 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code
4 (relating to emergency production of sugars and sirups
5 in industrial alcohol plants) is amended by striking out
6 "February 1, 1947," and inserting in lieu thereof "April
7 30, 1948,".

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution extend-
ing for fifteen months the period of time during which
alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups
simultaneously with the production of alcohol."

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending for seven months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or syrups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

By Mr. BUTLER

JANUARY 6, 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

JANUARY 17 (legislative day, JANUARY 15), 1947

Reported with an amendment

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued January 21, 1947
For actions of January 20, 1947
80th-1st, No. 13

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HIGHLIGHTS: House appropriations subcommittee assignments made: Agricultural: Dirksen (chairman), Plumley, Andersen, Horan, Phillips. Cannon, Sheppard, Whitten. Corporations: Jensen (chairman), Ploeser, Schwabe, Coudert. Mahon, Whitten, Gore. Senate debated continuation of special defense-investigating committee. Both Houses received several Presidential recommendations for appropriation rescissions. House received Interior's proposed legislation to provide basic reclamation authorities. House committee reported measure to continue authority for alcohol plants to provide sugars and sirups. House members selected for Economic Report Committee. Rep. Reed, N.Y., criticized Secretary's sugar allocations and urged sugar-shortage relief.

BOTH HOUSES

1. **APPROPRIATION RESCISSIONS.** Received from the President a communication recommending various rescissions in appropriations available for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948 (H.Doc. 55). To Appropriations Committees. (pp. 460, 511.) For a list of the items affecting the Department of Agriculture see p. 4.
2. **REA REPORT.** Received from this Department the report on the REA program for the fiscal year 1946 (pp. 460, 511).

HOUSE

3. **COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS.** It has been announced that subcommittee assignments in the House Appropriations Committee have been made as follows:
Agricultural Subcommittee: Dirksen (chairman), Plumley, Andersen, Horan, Phillips. Cannon, Sheppard, Whitten.
Corporations Subcommittee: Jensen (chairman), Ploeser, Schwabe (Okla.), Coudert. Mahon, Whitten, Gore.

Senate subcommittee assignments have not yet been announced.

4. **LEGISLATIVE BUDGET.** The Washington Post states that the Joint Legislative Budget Committee held its first meeting, elected a 20-man subcommittee consisting of 5 members of each of the standing committees which make up the Joint Committee, and elected Rep. Taber as Chairman.

5. ALCOHOL; SUGARS. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.J. Res. 57, to continue the period during which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups (H.Rept. 7) (p. 511). Majority Leader Halleck announced that this measure would probably be considered this week (p. 501).
6. ECONOMIC REPORT. House members on the Joint Committee on the Economic Report were appointed as follows: Wolcott, Bender, Judd, Rich, Hart, Patman, and Huber (p. 499). Senate members of this Committee were appointed Jan. 17.
7. RECLAMATION. Received from the Acting Secretary of Interior a proposed bill "to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Bureau of Reclamation." To the Public Lands Committee. (p. 511.)
8. FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION. Reps. Woodruff (Mich.) and Colmer (Miss.) were appointed members of the National Forest Reservation Commission (p. 499).
9. EXPENDITURES. House members of the Committee to Investigate Nonessential Federal Expenditures were appointed as follows: From the Ways and Means Committee: Knutson, Reed (N.Y.), and Doughton; and from the Appropriations Committee: Taber, Wigglesworth, and Cannon. (p. 499.)
10. ANIMAL QUARANTINE. Rep. Thomason, Tex., urged cooperation with Mexico in stamping out foot-and-mouth disease in that country, the stationing of additional inspectors on the border, and the construction of a strong wire fence to aid in the enforcement of quarantine laws. He also inserted a letter from BAI to the International Boundary Commission expressing that Bureau's interest in the proposed fence. (p. 498.)
Rep. Clevenger, Ohio, announced that a subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee has been appointed to investigate this matter (p. 500).
11. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, spoke in favor of his resolution requesting the Government to postpone action on further adjustments of tariffs under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act until a scientific study has been made of the reciprocal trade agreements policy (pp. 502-3).

SENATE

12. DEFENSE INVESTIGATION. Continued debate on S. Res. 46, to continue the special committee investigating the defense program (pp. 464-94).
13. COFFEE AGREEMENT. Executive B, to continue the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, was laid before the Senate and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee (pp. 494-5).
14. EDUCATION. Sen. Capper presented a petition from the Inman Rural High School, Kans., commending the Smith-Hughes vocational agriculture and homemaking program (pp. 460-1).
15. RECLAMATION. Sen. Fulbright recommended extension of the reclamation laws to Ark. (pp. 461-2).
16. ECONOMIC REPORT was ordered printed as S. Doc. 6 (p. 462).
17. RECESSED until Wed., Jan. 22 (p. 496).

a ceremony when it was completed, announcing to the world that the great Canal was in operation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

REDS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, the people of this Nation were rather startled last Saturday morning to read such headlines as appeared in the Washington Post regarding a former State Department employee, Carl Alde Marzani, to wit, "Ex-State Department man indicted as Red."

I wish to call attention to the fact that on November 29 and again on December 2, 1943, I made speeches on the floor of the House concerning some of these Reds in the various departments of our Government, and also how they bypassed the Civil Service Commission, after which the Committee on Un-American Activities voted unanimously to investigate the Civil Service Commission. I do not know who was responsible for purging this man in the State Department, but whoever got him out is deserving of a vote of thanks and commendation, not only of the House of Representatives, but the people of this Nation. The Civil Service Commission knew this man's record, declared him ineligible, and on the testimony of four men who worked with Marzani in OSS but never even knew him prior to his employment in OSS, the Civil Service Commission reversed its decision and declared him eligible for Federal employment. There are hundreds of other Communists in Federal employment we ought to get out as soon as possible.

Carl Marzani in 1943 was economic editor of OCI and was on the list of the Committee on Un-American Activities to be investigated through the United States Civil Service Commission. Unfortunately for the country, this investigation fizzled out, as did most of the investigations of this nature when the Democrats were in control of both branches of Congress. For approximately 5 years evidence has been in the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities to the effect that Carl Marzani was one of the signers of communistic petitions and that the New York police office had a record of him as an active member of the Communist Party under the name of Tony Whales. I know it was common practice for the Committee of the United States Civil Service Commission, when I was a member of the Seventy-eighth Congress, to let men in various executive departments influence their decisions in declaring a man eligible for Federal employment, after they had found him ineligible. I had hoped in my absence that the Civil Service Commission had discontinued this practice, but much to my amazement, upon my return to the Eightieth Congress, I find it going on as usual.

Patrick Henry once said:

I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no other way to judge the future, but by the past.

Evidently no evidence of Marzani's past was either sought or considered by the Board of Appeals and Review of the Civil Service Commission, when they only considered evidence of fellow employees in the same department as Marzani. Conditions of this kind make the entire loyalty rating system, and particularly that of the Board of Appeals and Review, positively worthless in the way it is being handled. I seriously recommend to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service that they could do no better job in the Eightieth Congress than to make a complete investigation of the Civil Service Commission.

I also respectfully suggest to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee that they call for the entire files on this particular case as a starting point to learn the ineffectiveness of the present system within the Commission for handling loyalty cases. If they need additional names, I will be glad to supply them with a long list.

Carl Marzani's loyalty to this Government should have been judged entirely by the Commission on his record before his employment in the Office of Strategic Services, and not on what some of his coworkers thought of his particular assignment in that department.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks and include some excerpts from a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

STOP CRITICIZING MISSISSIPPI

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HUBER] attacked the State of Mississippi about a couple of Negroes who had been convicted of murder, and called them "innocent children."

Some of these Red fronts raised \$5,000 and sent it down to a Negro newspaper editor named A. W. High, of Jackson, to defend these Negroes with. He went down to Natchez and talked to them, and came back and said no, he was returning the check to the sender, because, he said, "They are guilty as hell."

He said also that one of them is at least 2 or 3 years older than he pretends to be. When he asked them if they were sorry for murdering this man, one of them said: "No; I am not sorry."

This editor goes on to say, "If outside people would go to Woodville and investigate, as he did, they would find out the same as he did, that the two defendants 'have been treated fairly' and that outsiders 'should quit criticizing the State of Mississippi.'"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLOOM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two in-

stances, and in one to include a statement by Mr. Dean Acheson and Mr. Clayton, and in the other a speech delivered by Mr. James A. Farley.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WHITTEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute in order to ask the gentleman from Indiana what we may expect for this week and the early part of next week, if he can give that information to the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF JANUARY 20 AND WEEK OF JANUARY 27

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that we can meet tomorrow and then adjourn over Wednesday to Thursday, and adjourn from Thursday over to Monday. The committees are being organized this week and are getting under way with their work.

There is a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 3) from the Committee on Appropriations that I understand comes from that committee with a unanimous report. They would like to call it up tomorrow under unanimous consent. I have talked to the minority leader about it, and I can see no reason why it should not be called up tomorrow.

There is a bill from the Committee on Ways and Means which also is supported by the unanimous report of that committee. It would extend for 15 months the right of industrial alcohol producers to produce sugars and sirups, the extension dating from February 1. It is desirable, as I understand, to bring about this extension by reason of the necessities in the sugar and sirup fields.

There is also a bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, H. R. 1030, the excise tax bill.

My understanding is that the Committee on Ways and Means will make application Wednesday to the Committee on Rules for a rule which, if granted, could be filed on Thursday, so that the measure then could be taken up next week. It is the present intention to take it up on Wednesday of next week.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a letter in connection with the merger of the Army and Navy.

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a resolution passed by the City Council of Alameda.

Mr. TRIMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address.

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Gould Lincoln.

Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a bill introduced by him, together with two editorials.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION LAW

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill to provide for the naming of someone to act as President in the event we should not have a person qualified to act on Inauguration Day. The chaos in Georgia certainly should be a warning to Congress to get its own house in order to prevent the havoc which would befall this Nation in the event this very real contingency of having no President should take place. There are two situations which could occur where we would not have a President or anyone named to act as President on Inauguration Day. The House passed a bill in 1941 which was introduced and sponsored by me which provided that the Speaker of the House of Representatives, if the Speaker had been elected, and, if not, the President pro tempore of the Senate should act as President in the event of the happening of such a contingency. The Senate did not act upon the bill. I have introduced it again this year and am having it printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, together with an explanation of the measure. I hope that the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives will take early action on this very important matter.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Evening Telegram.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at that point immediately following the special orders of the day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from a constituent.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the gentleman from Mississippi has seen fit to again bring up the racial issue. In introducing my resolution to amend the Constitution and abolish capital punishment I have been motivated by a sincere and humanitarian desire to end this primitive and barbaric custom.

I also resent the tie-up of communism. I am no more a Communist than the gentleman from Mississippi, and I have no more regard for the Communists than he has. I do not like the idea of his continual smearing of innocent people with the taint of communism. You can do or say anything you please about communism, but do not tie me up with it.

I resent the continual reference to the race of the children who are under sentence of death in Mississippi. I have never mentioned their race, and I am opposed to capital punishment, whether it is in Mississippi, Oregon, or any other State in the Union.

Bear in mind that a rich man has never been executed in the United States.

I sincerely hope that the Eightieth Congress will take steps to amend the Constitution and abolish capital punishment.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR PRELIMINARY HEARINGS ON ALL LEGISLATION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to make an announcement upon behalf of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which I think will meet with the universal approval of the membership of the House.

I refer to the action taken by the committee at its organization meeting. The action taken will enable every Member who introduces legislation referred to this committee to have an opportunity to present to the whole committee his views with respect to the legislation he has introduced, its purposes and the necessity for the same.

To accomplish this purpose, one day each week will be set aside for Members introducing legislation the preceding week to be heard by the committee. Thus, the Member can feel that every member of the committee is aware of his legislation, and the members of the committee can then better understand the purpose of the legislation and more intelligently determine, first, the necessity for a full hearing, and, second, if necessary, then its comparative importance with respect to other legislation pending before the committee, so that priority of hearings upon the bills pending before the committee can be more intelligently determined.

I have spoken generally of the benefits to be derived from the inauguration of this practice. I do not think it necessary to emphasize the personal value to the individual Member. This will be readily recognized in that it gives every Member the right within 1 week of the introduction of his legislation, the opportunity of a preliminary hearing at least before the whole committee. I am certain that every Member of this House will readily recognize the value of this opportunity and will appreciate it.

And, above all else, it is in accord with what I conceive to be one of the purposes and the intent of the Reorganization Act under which Congress is now operating.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a copy of a resolution and an editorial and comments on both.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor to comment on an editorial which appeared in yesterday's New York Times. That great paper did me the honor of commenting editorially on a resolution which I had introduced in the House of Representatives. This editorial is the lead editorial in Sunday's issue and is a full column in length. My resolution deals with the matter of reciprocal trade agreements. This resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the President and all agencies of the Federal Government are hereby requested to postpone any action seeking the further adjustment of duties under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (the so-called Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act), as amended, until sufficient time has elapsed to permit a scientific study of the necessity for further action under the reciprocal trade agreements policy. The United States Tariff Commission is hereby directed to make such scientific study and report its findings to the Congress.

The purpose of this resolution is set forth clearly in the resolution. It might be well if I would give you a brief history of the activities of the State Department in its recent efforts to enter into a large number of additional trade agreements before the Congress will have time to take up the matter of the continuation of the present policy.

In 1945 the State Department announced that it would call a conference in London which would be attended by 18 of the other nations of the world and that that conference would convene in April of 1946. That conference did not convene in April 1946, and has not convened yet. Along in August or September of 1946 I wrote a letter to the State Department inquiring why this conference had not been held and suggested that the imminence of a general election was the principal reason. I think that was the principal reason. The administration knew that its policy up to that time had been in every agreement, to reduce the duty on imports. It also knew

PERMITTING ALCOHOL PLANTS TO PRODUCE SUGARS
OR SIRUPS SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE PRODUCTION
OF ALCOHOL UNTIL APRIL 30, 1948

JANUARY 20, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CURTIS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. J. Res. 57]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred House Joint Resolution 57, unanimously report favorably thereon and recommend that the said resolution do pass, without amendment.

This joint resolution, as reported on by this committee, is a temporary measure to permit the production of sugars and sirups from potatoes and from high-moisture or damaged grain, in industrial-alcohol plants simultaneously or alternately with the production of alcohol until April 30, 1948.

On two occasions in the Seventh-ninth Congress, measures similar to House Joint Resolution 57 were enacted into law as temporary emergency legislation. The same reasons making legislation of this type desirable at that time still exist.

This legislation is necessary because of provisions of existing law which prohibit plants producing alcohol from engaging in any other business or producing any other commodities.

The benefits to be derived from this bill are twofold: First, it will provide a market for surplus potatoes and soft and wet grain; secondly, the sugars and sirups that will be produced will relieve the present shortage for industrial sugar and sirups.

Each time this legislation has been before the Congress, representatives of the Treasury Department have appeared before the committee to state that that Department would interpose no objection to the bills. A letter from the Honorable Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, relative to previous legislation of this kind, said:

This * * * resolution * * * still carries out the objectives of the Department of Agriculture, that is, to assist in providing a useful outlet for surplus

2 PERMITTING ALCOHOL PLANTS TO PRODUCE SUGARS OR SIRUPS

potatoes and high-moisture or damaged corn on the one hand, and helping to meet the current shortage of sugar and sirups on the other hand. * * *

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the joint resolution are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SEC. 3126. EMERGENCY PRODUCTION OF SUGARS AND SIRUPS IN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL PLANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 2819 and 3122, and of any other law, until **February 1, 1947** *April 30, 1948*, sugars and sirups from potatoes and from high-moisture or damaged grain may be produced in industrial alcohol plants simultaneously with, or alternately with, the production of alcohol.



80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 57

[Report No. 7]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 8, 1947

Mr. CURTIS introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

JANUARY 20, 1947

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Amend the title]

JOINT RESOLUTION

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- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
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Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution extending for fifteen months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol."

80TH CONGRESS
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H. J. RES. 57

[Report No. 7]

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DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued January 22, 1947
For actions of January 21, 1947
80th-1st, No. 14

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed measure to continue authority for alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups. Rep. Hall (N.Y.) spoke in favor of question periods before House for executive officials.

HOUSE

1. ALCOHOL; SUGARS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 57, to continue from Feb. 1, 1947, until Apr. 30, 1948, the time during which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups (p. 517). A similar measure, S. J. Res. 5, has been reported in the Senate.
2. BAKING INVESTIGATION. Received a report from the Federal Trade Commission on "Wholesale Baking Industry, Part 11 -- Costs, prices, and profits of the wholesale baking industry." To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 522; omitted from Congressional Record of Jan. 3.)
3. QUESTION PERIOD. Rep. Hall, N. Y., spoke in favor of question periods before the House for executive officials (p. 520).
4. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Jan. 23 (p. 522).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Wed., Jan. 22.

BILLS INTRODUCED

5. FARM LOANS. H.R. 1182, by Rep. Bell, Mo., to provide that F-1 loans under the regional agricultural credit corporation loan program shall be deemed to have been made upon the same terms and conditions as F-2 loans under such program. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 522.)
6. ELECTRIFICATION. H.R. 1197, by Rep. Murray, Tenn., "to amend section 502(a) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944", with respect to interest rates on REA loans. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 522.)
7. PERSONNEL; HOLIDAY. H.R. 1193, by Rep. Hess, Ohio, declaring August 14 of each year a legal holiday. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 522.)
8. FOREIGN TRADE. H.Res. 57, by Rep. Gearhart, Calif., requesting the postponement

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of further reduction of duties under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 523.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

9. CLAIMS. Rep. Keogh, N.Y., inserted a summary of the Federal Tort Claims Act (pp. A224-5).
10. HOUSING. Rep. McDonough, Calif., inserted a Calif. Legislature resolution urging the completion of temporary housing units for veterans (p. A229).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Jan. 22: H. Agriculture, price supports (Anderson) (ex.); S. Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Reed bill on transportation agreements; H. Rules, continuing Conservation of Wild Life special committee.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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Ninth. One superintendent said:

It is enough to astonish the civilized world to know that the richest Nation in the history of the world is even considering squeezing from the local school systems the pitifully inadequate amount of money they now have to educate America's own children while millions are rushed to every other nation which can drum up the flimsiest excuse.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE ANDREW J. VOLSTEAD

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday there passed away at his home in Minnesota a former colleague who served in this body with unusual distinction from 1903 to 1923. I refer to the Honorable A. J. Volstead, the author of the Volstead Act and also of the farmer's cooperative law. Mr. Volstead, as the older Members will recall, was a man of splendid ability. He was the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary during the later years of his service here. I know that all of you who served in this body with him learned of his passing with keen regret. He was a man of strong convictions and a hard worker, conscientious, and in all respects an admirable American.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield briefly to the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. As one of the Members who served with Mr. Volstead, I was extremely sorry this morning to read of his passing. We were, of course, members of opposite parties. But I can truthfully say I never knew a man who labored harder for the moral upbuilding of America than Andrew J. Volstead.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am glad to have the gentleman's observation because it is true.

Mr. Speaker, in the passing of Andrew J. Volstead we have lost a great American. Regardless of how the American people may have felt about the Volstead Act, no one can ever say that Andrew J. Volstead ever was inspired by any but the highest motives and the desire to promote the general welfare of the people of this great country of which he was so illustrious a son.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON], who served in the House from 1917 to 1922 with the late Congressman Volstead, has paid Mr. Volstead a wonderful tribute, with which I heartily concur.

I should like to add at this time my personal tribute to Mr. Volstead for the

great service which he has performed for agriculture as one of the authors of the famous Capper-Volstead Act. Under that act agricultural producers received the right to act together in associations, collectively advancing their cause in handling and marketing agricultural products. As a result of the Capper-Volstead Act, the vast farm cooperative structure in America has been much encouraged and strengthened.

The late Andrew Volstead will go down in history as one of the benefactors of agriculture, and the farmers of the Seventh Congressional District of Minnesota, and of the Nation, have lost one of the best friends they have ever had in Congress.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances—in one to include a resolution recently adopted by the State Senate of California, and in the other a statement of the veteran population of California.

EXTENDING THE TIME TO PERMIT SUGAR OR SIRUPS TO BE MANUFACTURED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 57, extending for 7 months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

The Clerk read the title of the House joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman make a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today extends for a period of 15 months a temporary arrangement that has already been approved by the Congress on two prior occasions. For many years our revenue laws have provided that a plant manufacturing alcohol could not produce any other product during the same period. The purpose of that was to facilitate the collection of Federal taxes on alcohol. We have found, however, that the industrial alcohol plants built during the war, can be used to make a sirup with a high sugar content. Those plants have been doing it for the last 2 or 3 years. They use wet grains, soft potatoes, and many other surplus crops. These products are made into a sirup. The sirup, in turn, is used by manufacturers in place of sugar, thereby releasing more sugar for household use.

On two prior occasions we passed a resolution permitting those plants to make sirup during the same period that they make alcohol. When we adopt the committee amendment this resolution will extend the time for 15 months. It is the sincere hope of the committee that before the 15 months have passed, permanent legislation can be presented to the House to take care of this situation so that you will not be called upon to act upon it so often.

I might say that with the present-day tax-collecting facilities of the Treasury, there is no need for this old provision prohibiting these alcohol plants from making other products.

The Treasury Department has no objection to this measure. The Secretary of Agriculture not only approves it but the Department of Agriculture finds it highly desirable and wants the legislation.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. A continuance of the manufacture of sirups at these industrial alcohol plants will also help very materially in relieving the sugar shortage all over the country?

Mr. CURTIS. That is right.

Mr. KNUTSON. And it gives us a market for soft corn, which is very important out in the Mississippi Valley?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes; and in many instances it relieves the Commodity Credit Corporation of a loss on those products.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. HALLECK. As I understand it, this resolution comes from the Ways and Means Committee with a unanimous report?

Mr. CURTIS. That is correct.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, will not my colleague agree that while the Treasury Department had no objection to this extension it has reserved its right as to what it will say if we want to make it permanent legislation?

Mr. CURTIS. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 3126 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to emergency production of sugars and sirups in industrial-alcohol plants) is amended by striking out "February 1, 1947," and inserting in lieu thereof "April 30, 1948."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution extending for 15 months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EMPLOYEES OF SENATORS AND SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 3, relating to employees of Senators and Senate standing committees.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the bill? I should like to

have it read; I should like to know what is in it. I am not taking everything for granted that is said these days without investigating it.

Mr. CANNON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, this is merely a housekeeping bill presented originally as an amendment to the First Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1947, relative to certain Senate employees.

Mr. TABER. It was originally presented for the purpose of straightening out some situation that resulted from the reorganization of committees in the Senate, and for the repeal of a provision which was placed in an appropriation bill last August for the benefit of certain of those employees.

Mr. CANNON. It terminates, as of January 31, the employment of certain employees who otherwise would remain on the rolls without duties until the close of March.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. In the form in which the bill stands at present, with proposed House amendments, it makes immediately available in lump sum funds which have been previously appropriated for purposes authorized by law, such funds to be expended in accordance with the Reorganization Act and until such time as further provisions shall be made.

Mr. TABER. That is correct; and it takes care of the housekeeping situation with reference to employees of the House of Representatives. There are also a large number of items that require action: For instance, in certain instances even though a man should die or resign he could not be taken off the rolls. That situation is corrected.

All of these amendments with reference to the Senate end of the picture have been approved by the Senate committee.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, having witnessed the fiasco at the other end of the Capitol I am not disposed to let this go through until and unless we know what it is, certainly not until the Clerk reads the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Should we offer the amendments as the bill is read by the Clerk or should that be done later?

The SPEAKER. That should be done after consent for the consideration of the bill has been given.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That (a) notwithstanding the provisions of section 202 (h) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946—

(1) the positions and funds allocated on January 1, 1947, to the chairman of any standing committee of the Senate existing on such date shall be continued through January 31, 1947, unless otherwise directed by such chairman; except that in the case of any such chairman who has died or was not reelected, committee employees shall be continued on the pay rolls of the Senate through January 31, 1947, unless sooner removed for

cause by the Secretary of the Senate, and such employees shall perform such duties as the Secretary of the Senate shall prescribe;

(2) clerks and other employees of any Senator who was a member of the Senate on January 1, 1947, but who was not a chairman of any standing committee existing on January 1, 1947, and who was not reelected, shall be continued on the rolls of the Senate through January 31, 1947, unless sooner removed for cause by the Secretary of the Senate; and such employees shall perform such duties as the Secretary of the Senate shall prescribe; and

(3) the appropriations for the compensation of employees of Senators and of committee employees of standing committees of the Senate contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, shall be available for the compensation of employees specified in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) The proviso under the caption "Senate" in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947, approved August 8, 1946, is hereby repealed, effective as of August 8, 1946.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendments:

Page 1, line 11, after the word "employees", insert "(except in the case of death or resignation of any such employee)."

Page 2, line 6, after the word "employees", insert "(except in the case of death or resignation of any such employee)."

Page 2, line 12, strike out "January 31, 1947" and insert "the date of enactment of this act."

Page 2, line 16, strike out "and."

Page 2, line 22, strike out "(2)" and insert "(2) and of the elected officers of the Senate;

"(4) employees of any standing committee of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-ninth Congress which is abolished by operation of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (except in the case of the death or resignation of any such employee) shall continue on the rolls through January 31, 1947, unless sooner removed for cause by the Clerk of the House of Representatives;

"(5) employees of any standing committee of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-ninth Congress which is not abolished by operation of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (except in the case of the death or resignation of any such employee) shall continue on the rolls until January 31, 1947, unless otherwise directed by action of such committee; and

"(6) the appropriations for 'Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives,' as contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, shall be available in such amounts and under such regulations as may be approved by the Committee on House Administration for compensation of employees of the standing committees of the House of Representatives of the Eightieth Congress, except the Committee on Appropriations, and shall be available for the compensation of officers and employees of the House of Representatives as authorized by section 201 and section 244 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution relating to officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to interrogate the gentleman from New York. In the rush to pass the so-called reorganization bill a great many blunders were made, one of which was to foist on to the Congress a bunch of alleged advisers at salaries of \$10,000 a year each.

I am wondering why there was not a provision inserted here eliminating those people, since the Members of Congress now realize a mistake was made.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, there are some very intricate set-ups in this reorganization bill and I would hardly think the Appropriations Committee should attempt to provide for general amendments to that bill. Legislation of that character should go to the legislative committee rather than to the Appropriations Committee.

It has been generally understood that we would try to keep out of legislation just as far as it is possible to do so. That is why we would not want to undertake the job of repealing some of these things. What we ought to provide in the nature of appropriations can be determined when that question comes before the Deficiency Committee and when it comes before the Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee. I do not think we should undertake the other job.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from New York. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object. I would like to ask my distinguished colleague from New York, and through him the Republican majority leaders, what is the plan with reference to the appointment of the so-called four legislative assistants for each of the standing committees. Is the majority determined to appoint all four despite the fact that the Reorganization Act says specifically that one or more shall be assigned to the minority? If it is the purpose and plan of the majority to appoint all the executive assistants, we might have the very anomalous situation arising where a very highly conservative Republican assistant might be appointed and assigned to the minority. Can the distinguished gentleman from New York or the gentleman from Indiana tell us something about that situation?

Mr. HALLECK. Of course, the gentleman from New York is familiar with the language contained in the Reorganization Act with respect to the four professional advisers to the various committees. I have read the language many times myself. As I read it it seems to say that the matter of assignment to majority and minority Members is for the discretion of the committees. As of this time I know of no hard and fast rule that has been made or sought to be made by the leadership as such. The gentleman from New York knows as well as I do that there are many committees serving in the House that are not political in their operations. I think that might be said, for instance, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I know I served on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and I do not recall any time when there was a division on strictly political lines. All I can say to the gentleman is that so far as I know, at least up to this point, while there has been some question about the meaning of that language, it is now considered to be for the determination of each particular committee. Of course, I cannot under-

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued January 23, 1947
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80th-1st, No. 15

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate Appropriations Committee assignments made to Agricultural, Corporations, and Deficiencies subcommittees. Senate agreed to continue special defense-investigating committee. Senate debated measure to continue authority for alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups. Sen. Capper introduced bill on marketing agreements and orders.

SENATE

1. DEFENSE INVESTIGATION. Agreed, 49-43, to S. Res. 46, to continue the special defense-investigating committee (pp. 526-39).
2. APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE subcommittees were announced as follows: (p. 541)
Agriculture: Brooks (chairman), Gurney, Reed, Ferguson, Cordon, Young, Dworshak, Russell, Hayden, Tydings, O'Mahoney, McCarran.
Corporations: Ferguson (chairman), Reed, Wherry, Saltonstall, Young, Knowland, Dworshak, McKellar, Overton, Russell, McCarran, Thomas.
Deficiencies: Bridges (chairman), Brooks, Gurney, Ball, Ferguson, Cordon, Young, McKellar, Hayden, Tydings, Russell, Overton.
3. ALCOHOL; RUBBER. Debated H. J. Res. 57, to continue from Feb. 1, 1947, until Apr. 30, 1948, the authority for alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups (pp. 553-4).
4. SMALL-BUSINESS INVESTIGATION. Debated S. Res. 20, to continue the Small Business Committee (pp. 546-7, 552-3, 556-62).
5. ANIMAL DISEASES. Received a Calif. Legislature request for legislation to control, eradicate, and prevent entry of foot-and-mouth disease from Mex. (p. 539).
6. TARIFFS. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a United Farmers of America letter favoring protective tariffs for American farm products (p. 540).
7. NOMINATION. The Civil Service Committee reported favorably the nomination of Frances Perkins to be Civil Service Commissioner (p. 557).
8. RECESSED until Fri., Jan. 24 (p. 562).

HOUSE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Thurs., Jan. 23.

BILL INTRODUCED

9. MARKETING AGREEMENTS. S. 306, by Sen. Capper, Kans. (for himself and Sen. Hoey, N.C.), to amend the AAA Act relating to marketing agreements and orders. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 541.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. LABOR. Sen. Ball, Minn., inserted his recent address analyzing the needed changes in labor legislation (pp. A235-7).
11. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Buffett, Nebr., in favor of his bill, H.R. 665, requiring private participation in Export-Import Bank loans (p. A249).
Rep. Crawford, Mich., inserted a Washington Backgrounds article urging careful consideration of the need for continuing RFC (pp. A249-50).
12. EDUCATION; FOREIGN RELATIONS. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted a report on UNESCO (pp. A240-2).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Jan. 23: S. Agriculture, long-range agricultural program (Anderson); H. Agriculture, to be called.

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Since I have made the motion, and Senate Resolution 20 has been made the unfinished business, I understand that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] would like to offer a substitute, but would rather wait until Friday to discuss the amendment he has prepared. I do not desire to take advantage of any Senator, and I want to give the Senator from New Hampshire time to get ready. So I ask unanimous consent—if Senators wish to proceed with the resolution on Friday—I ask unanimous consent that a vote be taken on it at not later than 3 o'clock on that day.

Mr. HILL and Mr. HATCH addressed the Chair.

Mr. WHERRY. Just a moment. I know there are Senators on the other side who would like to speak on the question. We have all afternoon today, and I am merely trying to expedite the matter for the Senator from New Hampshire, and would appreciate very much if we could have such an agreement as I have suggested, if it is satisfactory to Senators on both sides of the aisle.

I now yield to the distinguished Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, has the Senator made the request, or is he suggesting it?

Mr. WHERRY. I am suggesting it, and am asking if there is to be any objection to it.

Mr. HILL. I do not care to say anything except that I hope the Senator will not make his request at this time. The distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], is not present, and other Senators who are interested in the resolution are not in the Chamber at the moment. So I hope the Senator from Nebraska will not make his request, because if he does, I say to him very frankly that I shall have to object at this time.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not want to be in a position of forcing the Senator from Alabama to object. I should like to suggest to the distinguished former whip and assistant leader of the opposition that if he would consult with the minority leader I might make the same request later in the afternoon, and if the Senator could give us an answer at that time it would be satisfactory to me.

Mr. HILL. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska that I shall be glad to consult the minority leader and others on this side who may be interested.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator. I now yield to the senior Senator from Nebraska for an insertion in the RECORD, then I shall yield to the Senator from Florida.

PRODUCTION OF SUGARS AND SIRUPS IN ALCOHOL PLANTS

Mr. BUTLER. I thank my distinguished colleague for yielding at this moment, but I do not seek recognition for an insertion in the RECORD. I wish to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of a joint resolution that has come from the House, which is identical with a joint resolution reported with the

Committee on Finance and now on the calendar.

It is order of business No. 6, having to do with an extension of time, whereby alcohol plants such as the one operated at Omaha, Nebr., may, at the same time they are making alcohol, produce sirups.

I might say for the benefit of Senators now in the Chamber that during the past few months the Omaha plant has produced more than 35,000,000 pounds of sirup, which has aided materially in the sugar situation in America. They have been operating under a resolution which will automatically expire on February 1.

The House Committee and the House itself have passed the identical measure. I now ask that the clerk read House Joint Resolution No. 57.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will read as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 3126 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to emergency production of sugars and sirups in industrial alcohol plants) is amended by striking out "February 1, 1947," and inserting in lieu thereof "April 30, 1948."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, is the Senator from Nebraska asking for immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. BUTLER. The Committee on Finance of the Senate has reported a joint resolution which is identical with the measure passed by the House and now here for consideration. In view of the fact that the time will expire February 1, I am asking unanimous consent that the Senate now act on the House joint resolution.

Mr. HATCH. I have no knowledge of the subject matter of the resolution at all, but I feel that, if we are going to transact business, if a request is going to be made to take up a measure for passage, there should be a quorum call.

Mr. BUTLER. If the distinguished Senator wishes a quorum call, it is all right with me, but I do not see the occasion for it, because I know there cannot be a dissenting vote in the Senate on this proposal.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the senior Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I hope the Senator from New Mexico will not insist upon the suggestion he has just made. This matter came before the Finance Committee and was discussed there. We had the witnesses from down town ready to testify, and those who were in charge of the taxing of the distilleries were ready to testify. There was no objection on the part of anyone.

Since there is this deadline facing us, and, indeed, right upon us, I hope that we may make an exception in this case, and in spite of the somewhat irregular procedure, permit the measure to pass.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me further?

Mr. BUTLER. The junior Senator from Nebraska has the floor, but I will yield if I may.

Mr. WHERRY. I have yielded to the senior Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HATCH. I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. HATCH. When a request is made for immediate consideration of a measure, who then has the floor?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I yielded for the purpose of allowing the senior Senator from Nebraska to transact whatever business he had. If there is any question about who has the floor, I submit to the Presiding Officer that it reverts to the junior Senator from Nebraska. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from New Mexico to ask the Senator from Nebraska a question, if he cares to do so.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, am I to understand that the junior Senator from Nebraska yields to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I am interested only in the ordinary, proper parliamentary procedure. I do not understand that a Senator may hold the floor and farm it out so as to permit other Senators to have business transacted.

I have no particular point to make at all, except to ask what is the proper parliamentary procedure. I ask, Mr. President, who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that the junior Senator from Nebraska has the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I yield to the senior Senator from Nebraska, for the purpose for which he has asked the floor.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Will the distinguished Senator from Nebraska yield to me so I may make a comment?

Mr. WHERRY. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Colorado for that purpose.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I should like to suggest to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico that this joint resolution was passed unanimously by the House yesterday. A similar measure was considered here last year and was passed by the Senate, after having been reported by the Senate Committee on Finance. As the senior Senator from Nebraska has said, a Senate joint resolution of like import was unanimously reported by the Senate Committee on Finance on January 17.

The emergent necessity of getting action I think warrants this procedure, which is somewhat out of order. I hope the Senator will not call for a quorum, or interpose other objection.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the junior Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I still insist, Mr. President, I am interested only in the parliamentary situation. I submit it is impossible for the junior Senator from Nebraska to hold the floor and yield to the senior Senator from Nebraska for the purpose of asking immediate consideration of a measure and for a vote thereon.

In explanation I may say, in the light of what has been said by the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] and by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], I have no desire to suggest the absence of a quorum; very likely it is perfectly proper to proceed in this manner, but I still object to any Senator holding the floor and farming it out.

I make the point or order that no business can be transacted when the junior Senator from Nebraska holds the floor and yields for any purpose other than a question.

Mr. WHERRY. I think that is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that the junior Senator from Nebraska still has the floor, and that he has yielded to the senior Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I hope that if the senior Senator from Nebraska asks unanimous consent, the Senator from New Mexico will not object.

Mr. HATCH. I must object, as long as the junior Senator from Nebraska holds the floor.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state his inquiry.

Mr. MORSE. I will say that I certainly have no objection to considering the resolution offered by the Senator from Nebraska. I do not want the ruling made by the Chair to be handed back to us in the future as any precedent, because I think the Chair is quite in error. I think it has been very well established that no Senator can yield the floor to another Senator for transaction of business by the other and still retain the floor for himself, unless he receives unanimous consent. I understand the Senator from New Mexico has objected.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, do I have the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Senator from Oregon state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MORSE. My inquiry is whether the Senator from New Mexico has filed an objection to the procedure in which the two Senators from Nebraska are now engaged?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that objection having been made, the junior Senator from Nebraska still has the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] be permitted to transact the business that he has in mind, and that I may obtain the floor immediately thereafter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. TAYLOR. I object.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognized the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, the joint resolution which came to the Senate from the House, and which was passed by the House unanimously yesterday, has been

read at the desk. I think every Senator present understands thoroughly the purpose of bringing up the measure at this time for immediate consideration. The time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars and sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol expires automatically on February 1 of this year. In view of the fact that the proposed extension of time to April 30, 1948, has the unanimous support of the departments of Government interested, and has been so supported several times heretofore, I ask for immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to know what the joint resolution provides. I am sorry, but I was absent when the Senator from Nebraska made a statement concerning it.

Mr. BUTLER. I am sure the leader of the minority will not object when I explain to him that this measure had his support in the Finance Committee a few days ago. It is a joint resolution extending until April 30, 1948, permission to alcohol plants to manufacture sugars and sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. TAYLOR. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be placed on the calendar.

AMERICAN CIVIL AVIATION

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield to me?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, during the Seventy-ninth Congress and the preceding Congress the senior Senator from Nevada had pending before the Committee on Commerce what was generally termed the all-American flag line bill, which proposed to set up a Government-sustained and a Government-fostered arrangement for international aviation. That bill was opposed vigorously, and it was supported with equal vigor, so much so that the Committee on Commerce by a vote of 10 to 10 at one time, as I recall, nearly voted to report the bill from the committee. However, the bill died in the Committee on Commerce, much to the regret of its author and to the regret of those who have been interested in world-wide aviation.

That we were right in our position that there should be set up an all-American flag air line has been sustained by leading writers on the subject from various angles. At this time I ask that there may be printed in the RECORD an article appearing in the January 16 issue of the publication Contact, an aviation publication, headed "United States civil aviation faces alien rule, says J. B. Hartranft, Jr." In other words, alien rule is about to govern our pilots.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL AVIATION FACES ALIEN RULE, SAYS J. B. HARTTRANFT, JR.—PRIVATE FLYING WOULD BE UNDER INTERNATIONAL REGULATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15.—A warning that American civilian pilots are in imminent danger of being placed under the global mandate of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, PICAQ, is contained in a new year's report on the state of private flying by J. B. Hartranft, Jr., general manager of the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association. He points out to the membership of this native-born flying association that if certain proposals are adopted by PICAQ, every citizen pilot in this country will be required by law to fly precisely the same way people fly in Ethiopia, Guatemala, and Soviet Russia.

STRAIT-JACKETS DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Protesting vigorously against having our domestic aviation placed in an international strait-jacket, the report states that, "While most of us who are interested in private flying were busy fighting a war, the United States Government, on September 11, 1944, invited 55 nations to meet in Chicago to discuss the subject of postwar civil aviation." The purpose of the meeting being to fix and adopt policies concerning international air commerce. The very wording of the Government's invitation leaves no room for doubt on this point; it said plainly, "The Government of the United States has concluded bilateral exploratory conversations with a number of other governments which have displayed a special interest on the subject of international air transport." No mention was made, anywhere in the invitation, of domestic, or personal, aviation.

PRIVATE FLYING SQUEEZED OUT

Yet when PICAQ was born at the Chicago Convention, and duly ratified by the United States Senate, steps were immediately taken to place pilots everywhere under world-wide rule, regardless of national preferences or geographic requirements. At the time private flying was off to the wars and could not be consulted. Then later, upon being mustered out, civilian aviation had to reestablish itself, and it wasn't possible to accept PICAQ's bid to sit around the table at the Montreal headquarters.

All other interested groups, including labor, have had ample and very vocal representation there. Outstanding among whom is the rich, powerful Air Transport Association. On this point Hartranft adds, "Our association is envious of the successful campaign which the air transport industry has conducted in dominating the molding of those regulations. Backed by a strong and wealthy association of air lines, they have been able to send qualified representatives to sit in continuous PICAQ sessions, a luxury which the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, cannot yet afford. Therefore, where bargaining has been resorted to it has been of little consequence that private pilots' rights and privileges have been abrogated."

Thus civilian aviation has become, according to Hartranft, a pawn of international politics; a bartering medium with which the air lines of the different nations obtain concessions and special consideration.

NOT CONGRESS' INTENT

The Congress of the United States had no intent of placing domestic aviation under alien rule. The Government agency responsible for what private pilots term a global sell-out is the Air Coordinating Committee, a wartime hang-over which serves principally as liaison between the United States and PICAQ. Proof of this group's insensibility of our traditional freedoms comes to light in one of their bulletins, ACC-52/13, dated June 24, 1946. Fortunately for American aviation, or perhaps fearful of possible popular indignation, the recommendations set forth in

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 57

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 15), 1947

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending for fifteen months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That section 3126 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relat-
- 4 ing to emergency production of sugars and sirups in industrial
- 5 alcohol plants) is amended by striking out "February 1,
- 6 1947," and inserting in lieu thereof "April 30, 1948,".

Passed the House of Representatives January 21, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending for fifteen months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 15), 1947

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued January 28, 1947
For actions of January 27, 1947
80th-1st, No. 18

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed measure to continue authority for alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups. Senate passed measure to prohibit purchase and sale of Government employment. Both Houses received from Administrative Office of U.S. Courts proposed legislation for review of orders under Packers and Stockyards Act and Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. Sen. Robertson said livestock prices have decreased since price-control elimination. Rep. Hope introduced bill continuing farm-labor program 1 year. Sen. Wherry submitted resolution to appoint subcommittee of Agriculture and Forestry Committee to investigate foot-and-mouth disease threat.

SENATE

1. ALCOHOL; SUGAR. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 57, to continue from Feb. 1, 1947, until Apr. 30, 1948, the authority for alcohol plants to produce sugars and sirups (pp. 633-6). This measure will now be sent to the President.
2. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. 22, to make it unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to solicit or receive any sum of money or thing of value for aiding any person to obtain any Government employment, either by referring his name to a Government agency for consideration, or otherwise, or to require the payment of a fee from any person because he has secured any Government employment (p. 632).
3. MARKETING REGULATION. Both houses received from the Director of the Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts proposed legislation to provide for review of certain orders of the Secretary of Agriculture made under the Packers and Stockyards Act and the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. To Judiciary Committees. (pp. 628, 673.)
4. LIVESTOCK PRICES. Sen. Robertson, Wyo., stated that livestock prices have decreased since price control was discontinued, and inserted a USDA report on livestock prices (p. 636).
5. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Morse, Oreg., expressed concern "that certain segments of American agriculture may suffer unjustifiably from trade agreements that fail to give adequate consideration to the needs and rights of American farmers" and inserted his recent address on this subject (pp. 640-2).
Sen. Butler, Neb., stated that he asked the State Department to postpone action on trade agreements until Congress has an opportunity to review our foreign-trade programs" but that the Department refused to do so (pp. 648-51).

6. TAXATION. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted the Farm Bureau's tax program (pp. 628-9).
7. NOMINATION of W. Averell Harriman as Secretary of Commerce was confirmed (p. 639).
8. PULASKI'S DAY. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 41, authorizing the President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1947, General Pulaski's Memorial Day and to request that the flag be displayed on Government buildings on that day (p. 639).
9. SPECIAL COMMITTEES. Sen. Morse, Oreg., inserted a Washington Post editorial opposing the establishment of special congressional committees (p. 642).
10. RECESSED until Wed., Jan. 29 (p. 652).

HOUSE

11. FEDERAL EXPENDITURES. Rep. Vursell, Ill., urged action to reduce Federal expenditures and personnel and stated that reductions can be made "everywhere outside of fixed charges" regardless of opinions of "propagandists over the radio, news writers, the heads of departments and bureaus" (pp. 663-4).
12. SUGAR; PRICES. Rep. Hill, Colo., stated that Colo. sugar-beet farmers are satisfied with USDA sugar prices but that the need for farm labor and machinery is great (p. 664).
13. FARM MACHINERY; SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Robertson, N.Dak., urged that surplus farm machinery be made available to farmers as soon as possible (p. 661).
14. FOREIGN TRADE; TAXATION. Rep. Gifford, Mass., stated that he favored tax reductions and opposed the present method of making trade agreements (pp. 665-8).
15. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Rep. Cox, Ga., stated that "the immediate problem is getting Communists out of the Government" and that "the bureaucrats should not wait for congressional action" (p. 664).
16. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for 1947 as follows: \$143,000, Office of Defense Transportation (H.Doc. 61); \$738,000, Civil Service Commission (H.Doc. 64); and \$5,950,000 for carrying out the functions of OPA transferred to Office of Temporary Controls (H. Doc. 60) (p. 673).
17. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. It is understood that the following subcommittee of the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee has been selected to investigate surplus property: Rizley (chairman), Snyder, Jenkins (Pa.), Holifield, and Dorn.
18. ADJOURNED until Wed., Jan. 29 (p. 672).

BILLS INTRODUCED

19. FARM LABOR. H.R. 1388, by Rep. Hope, Kans., to provide for the continuance of the farm-labor supply program up to and including June 30, 1948. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 674.)
H.R. 1331, by Rep. Chenoweth, Colo., to authorize and direct the Department of Agriculture to reimburse certain farm labor associations. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 673.)
20. PERSONNEL. H.R. 1321, by Rep. Butler, N.Y., "to amend the Civil Service Retire-

reason of statutory conditions or by reason of contractual conditions, and what may be involved no one can state. It is a matter of equity.

Mr. GREEN. What would the claims amount to under the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. I have no way of stating at this time.

Mr. GREEN. Inasmuch as I should like information on that point, and I think the Senate also should have it, and also because the bill goes very much further than the purpose stated in the title "to cease operations because of the war," I shall have to ask that the bill go over. The bill itself, as has already been suggested, goes beyond that and refers to the operator's inability to mine the property "for reasons beyond his control." There may be a great many reasons beyond his control besides those growing out of the conduct of the war. Perhaps the Senator from Nevada will give an explanation of the discrepancy.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have stated that the bill is necessary because of the regulation that was imposed as an incident of the war. It traces back entirely to that regulation No. 107, as I recall the number.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I prefer not to object unless it is necessary, but I shall ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

PRODUCTION OF SUGARS AND SIRUPS IN ALCOHOL PLANTS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call Calendar No. 7, House Joint Resolution 57, which is identical with Senate Joint Resolution 5, Calendar No. 6.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 57) extending 15 months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, when the joint resolution was first brought up for consideration I asked that it go over because it had come to my attention that some question would be raised as to the propriety of passing the measure. In today's newspaper the question is raised again by Mr. Drew Pearson in an article which makes certain charges, and I would appreciate it very much if the sponsor of the joint resolution, the able senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], could give us a statement as to the truth or falsity of the important charges made in this morning's Washington Post by Mr. Drew Pearson.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will recognize the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] for 5 minutes.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I think perhaps all Members of the Senate have read the article appearing in the newspaper this morning, written by one of the newspaper men, mentioning my name in connection with the operation of the Butler-Welch Grain Co., at Omaha, and also what is termed the Omaha alcohol plant.

When I was elected to the Senate in November, 1940, I immediately resigned

as of November 1st of that year from the Butler-Welch Grain Co. Since that day I have had no more interest, financial or otherwise, in the Butler-Welch Grain Co. than the distinguished senior Senator from Idaho or any other Member of this body has had. I have not participated to the extent of 1 penny in the profits of the company. Had I been here in the Senate for profit only I would have been many times better off if I had retained my interest in the Butler-Welch Grain Co. and had never become a Member of the Senate. The reason I resigned was this: I had taken the matter up with the Department of Agriculture, and was advised that since the Butler-Welch Grain Co. was doing a storage business with the Government, I would be ineligible to serve as a Member of the Senate and if at the same time I were interested in the company. That is the reason I retired from the organization, which, I may say was a partnership, not a corporation. Had it been doing business as a corporation there is no reason why I could not have continued to hold my interest in the grain company. But it still operates as a partnership. I have no interest whatsoever in it. I have no interest and never have had any interest in the Omaha alcohol plant. Like every other Senator here I have been exceedingly interested in its operation, because it provided alcohol, seven tank carloads a day, most of which during the war time went direct by tanker cars to Seattle, where it was loaded on steamers for Vladivostok. It made probably the greatest contribution of any single war plant toward winning the war on the western front, because it provided high octane fuel for the operation of the war engines, airplanes, tanks, and other matériel on that front.

Mr. President, every member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the Department of Agriculture, and everyone in the Government with whom I am acquainted is exceedingly anxious that that plant and others like it be continued in operation.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. TAYLOR. What is the attitude of the Treasury Department? Heretofore it has objected to one plant producing both alcohol and sirup, for fear that material might be diverted to the production of alcohol, and that the Government might lose tax revenue. Can the Senator tell us what is the attitude of the Treasury Department?

Mr. BUTLER. When this question arose the other day I was not provided with letters from the departments. Since then I have been provided with them, and I shall be glad to provide copies for the RECORD at this point if the Senator so desires.

(Mr. BUTLER subsequently submitted the following letters, which were ordered to be printed in the RECORD:)

JANUARY 23, 1947.

Hon. HUGH BUTLER,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your telephone request of January 22, 1947, for a report on House Joint Resolution 57, ex-

tending the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

The production of sugars and sirups from surplus and damaged agricultural commodities under section 3126 (a) of Internal Revenue Code, in our belief, fully justifies the further extension of the life of that law to April 30, 1948.

The view of the Department of Agriculture in this matter was fully set forth in the attached letter dated June 11, 1946, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

In view of your request that this report be submitted today, we have not had an opportunity to obtain from the Bureau of the Budget advice as to the relationship of the proposed legislation to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

—
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 23, 1947.

Hon. EUGENE D. MILLIKIN,
Chairman, Committee on Finance,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Further reference is made to your recent letter enclosing a copy of Senate Joint Resolution 5 and requesting a report thereon (with two copies) at the earliest date possible.

The joint resolution would amend section 3126 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code by striking out "February 1, 1947" and inserting in lieu thereof "April 30, 1948." Section 3126 (a), as amended by Senate Joint Resolution 162, Seventy-ninth Congress (Public Law 437, 79th Cong.), is temporary emergency legislation which authorizes, until February 1, 1947, the production of sugars and sirups from potatoes and high moisture or damaged grain at industrial alcohol plants simultaneously with, or alternately with, the production of alcohol. The proposed amendment would extend for 15 months the period during which such operations may be conducted at such plants.

The purpose of the original legislation was to facilitate the use of a large surplus of potatoes and a large quantity of damaged corn in the production of needed sugars and sirups. The first amendment extended the expiration date of the law to facilitate the disposition of an expected surplus of potatoes. It is understood that there now exists a very large surplus of potatoes (about 80,000,000 bushels) which may be used for the production of alcohol, sugars and sirups. It is also possible that there may result from the bumper crops of 1946 a surplus of grain the marketing of which may be facilitated by such use.

As stated in the report on the original legislation, and also in the report on the joint resolution which extended the expiration date thereof, the distillation of alcohol on the same premises where sugars and sirups are refined was forbidden prior to the enactment of section 3126 (a). The production of sugars and sirups at industrial alcohol plants, and the resulting traffic in such substances on the premises of such plants make more difficult the administration of the alcohol tax laws. It is believed such use of the plants should not be sanctioned for a longer period than necessary. However, if it should be deemed necessary to extend the expiration date of the temporary legislation to April 30, 1948, to aid in the marketing of the existing potato surplus or an anticipated grain surplus suitable for use in manufacturing sugars and sirups, the Department will make no objection to the proposed amendment.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. O'CONNELL, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. BUTLER. The Department of Agriculture strongly recommends the continuance of the operation of the plant in the production of both alcohol and sirup. The attitude of the Treasury Department is that it is supporting the Department of Agriculture. The Treasury Department prefers that the operation be exclusively in connection with alcohol or exclusively in connection with sirup. That is the only contention of the department. The theory is that under such an arrangement it is easier for the Department to supervise the output of the plant. A very large tax is collected on alcohol, and nothing is collected on sirup. But the Department has had no trouble whatsoever in collecting every penny of revenue due the Government from this joint operation.

The article in the newspaper this morning stated that I had proposed a measure especially for the Omaha alcohol plant. When the question first arose, the proposal was made general in its application. As the distinguished former chairman of the Committee on Finance [Mr. GEORGE] can testify, it was applicable to any plant which wished to operate in the production of alcohol and sirup at the same time. Some plants have been conducting such operations. I do not like to mention names, but a large plant at Philadelphia, several times larger than the one at Omaha, for a time produced both commodities. It may not be producing both at the moment, but it is offering sirup for sale; so it has produced both commodities at the same time.

The current authority under which such plants are operating expires February 1. We have asked, upon the suggestion of the Department of Agriculture, that it be continued until April 30, 1948, during which time the Senate may have an opportunity to consider permanent legislation which would permit joint operation of such plants.

The question at this time is whether we are to continue the operation of this particular plant. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Idaho and other Senators who are interested that during the past few months there have been shipments from 27 States of potatoes for processing into sirup and alcohol. More than 5,000,000 pounds of potatoes have been shipped from the Senator's own State. The reason why I was late in arriving on the floor was that I was receiving some information by telephone from the plant at Omaha. I am sorry that the subject came up before the notes could be transcribed, so that I could have them before me. However, more than 5,000,000 pounds of Idaho potatoes have recently been processed in that plant.

We are approaching the time when the agricultural problem will be entirely different from what it is at the moment, when every pound of food is needed for use here and elsewhere. Before long we shall be producing surpluses; and if we continue in operation plants such as the one at Omaha, we shall be taking a step forward in the solution of the agricultural problem in America.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 57?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Nebraska if it is not true that at the present time there is an extreme shortage of sugar in this country?

Mr. BUTLER. That is true.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The second part of my question is whether this question does not entirely revolve about the point as to whether we want more alcohol or more sugar and sirup?

Mr. BUTLER. In reply to the distinguished Senator, let me say that we all know the situation regarding sugar. It is extremely critical. The Omaha plant alone has produced more than 35,000,000 pounds of sirup during the past few months. Every pound of sirup takes the place of approximately a pound of sugar. The sirup is used industrially, thus making sugar available for the housewife and other private users.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] may be permitted to proceed for an additional 5 minutes in order that I may ask him a question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma can be recognized in his own right for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Then I ask to be recognized in my own right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I was in the West about a year ago and had the opportunity of inspecting the plant at Omaha, Nebr.

It is a war plant, constructed in the beginning for the purpose of making industrial alcohol. When the war was over, of course, the demand for alcohol suddenly decreased. The plant was left in the hands of a board which had been managing the plant for the Government.

There is a large demand for molasses. As I understand, the plant was converted to the production of molasses. I saw the plant in operation. About the time I was there I received a request from a concern in my home State for sugar to be used in patching automobile tires. I am not a chemist, and I do not know anything about the automobile tire business, but this concern had a contract to patch tires for the Army at Camp Gruber, in eastern Oklahoma. All at once their supply of sugar was cut off.

I took the matter up with the Omaha plant to see whether or not that plant could furnish the Muskogee, Okla., plant with sugar or molasses. As I understood, molasses would serve the purpose. I was advised that the supplies required could be furnished. I have heard nothing further on the subject, and I presume a business connection was satisfactorily arranged. So the plant did serve a substantial interest in my State.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield to me to make a brief statement?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. During the time this plant has been operating at Omaha it has produced more than 30,000,000 gallons of alcohol, at a profit to the operators of

approximately one-half cent a gallon, which is not an enormous profit. It is the lowest-cost producer of grain alcohol in the country today. For the use of the plant, which cost originally approximately \$7,500,000, it is paying the Government, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a rate ranging from 8¼ cents a gallon down to 7½ cents, averaging 7.7 cents a gallon. I believe that subsequent additions have brought the cost of the plant up to approximately \$8,000,000. The operators of the plant have returned more than half the original cost to the Government in rentals. A part of the rental has been at a rate equivalent to more than 30 percent annual interest on the money invested.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I regret that I was not present at the beginning of this discussion. I had some acquaintance with this subject. In fact, I went to see the Secretary of Agriculture about it approximately a year ago. I was very much interested in this question from the aspect of the use of the plant in an experimental project, on a permanent basis, for the utilization of surplus agricultural commodities.

I related the information which I obtained, and the attitude of the Department, to the Committee on Finance. It seemed to me then, and it still seems to me, that a plant of this kind may have a very valuable use to the agricultural interests over a period of time, and not merely in an emergency.

I have no personal knowledge of the manner in which this particular plant was operated. I am sure that the Senator from Nebraska can speak for himself on that score. However, I believe that there is a very interesting possibility in a plant of this kind, in the utilization of recurring agricultural surpluses. As I understand, it is very well adapted for the use of such things as soft corn. The subject was first brought to my attention in connection with potatoes. We are all familiar with the utilization of potatoes in producing sirup as well as alcohol.

I saw the article in the newspaper this morning. I am still of the opinion that this plant, or some plant like it, would serve a good purpose. I understand that this is an efficient plant. I am informed that there are three similar plants. I believe one is located at Muscatine, Iowa. Another is located at Omaha, Nebr., and there is one at Kansas City. Anyone of those plants, or all of them, could have taken advantage of the provision permitting the production of sirup at the same time alcohol was produced.

I also recall the discussion with regard to the feasibility of collecting taxes on this plant. The Treasury Department was not very vigorous in its opposition. It merely said, "We have never done that, and it might cause some difficulty and some danger of divergence." I should not say that the Treasury Department fought it very vigorously. In the end it said, practically, "That is our position; but we are willing to go along."

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, as the result of a large surplus of potatoes in California last year, I had occasion to make some investigation of the Omaha plant to which reference has been made.

A very considerable volume of California potatoes, which otherwise would have been wasted, was used in that plant. As a result of my investigation I reached the conclusion that the plant had performed an outstanding and notable work during the war in the production of alcohol and that it has very great pioneering possibilities for American agriculture in coming years in providing a large salvage from surplus agricultural products. During the course of my investigation I secured some information from the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], and I found him not only most courteous, but, I also thought, objective and patriotic in his attitude toward this fine institution.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in 1938 the then Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Henry Wallace, stated in his annual report that something should be done to dispose of surplus agricultural products. The report showed that in every foreign country, including Africa, there were alcohol plants.

Last summer my colleague [Mr. YOUNG] and I had occasion time and time again to meet with potato growers in North Dakota. At the present time there is an excess of millions of bushels of potatoes which are rotting. They cannot be dehydrated because UNRRA will not buy them. UNRRA says they spoil before they can reach the countries where they can be used. It also claims that the cost is prohibitive.

I know that I speak for both of the Senators from North Dakota when I say that the people of our State very much approve of the alcohol plants at Omaha and the other two places, and their hope is that the operation of those alcohol plants may be continued because, if the same kind of a situation shall arise following World War II as that which existed after World War I, we shall have a surplus of apples and of all kinds of grain, which, of course, can be utilized in these alcohol plants. They can be used, as the distinguished Senator well knows, in the manufacture of material which can be utilized in connection with the making of synthetic rubber.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to have the parliamentary situation clarified. As I understand, there has been no objection yet to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 6, Senate Joint Resolution 5.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There has been no objection as yet. The Senate is considering House Joint Resolution 57, which is the same as Senate Joint Resolution 5.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I hope that no objection will be made to the immediate passage of this joint resolution. I speak from the point of view of a producer and in the interest of the corn producers of the area involved. We have 340,000,000 bushels of corn in Nebraska, the largest corn crop which that State has ever produced. A great deal of it is what is known as wet corn. In some sections of Nebraska this year the moisture content of that corn reached as high as 27 percent.

I should like to ask the distinguished senior Senator from Nebraska if it is not true that March 1 is the date on which tenants usually change farms in our section of the country. We have a good many tenants who change farms each March, and it becomes increasingly difficult to utilize wet corn if a change is made.

The alcohol plant at Omaha has been an outlet for a great deal of wet corn. It is really an emergency situation. On the floor of the Senate last week I mentioned the fact that we were endeavoring to get box cars for that section. A hearing on that subject will be held before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce next Tuesday in an endeavor to move corn. A good deal of it is moved by truck to this alcohol plant. Because of that fact, I hope that no objection will be made. I ask my colleague if what I have said is not true, with reference to the movement of wet corn.

Mr. BUTLER. A report appeared in the press this morning that the grain company in which I was once a partner still profits on the grain business that is done with the alcohol plant. Originally the Butler-Welch Grain Co. acted as a broker and buyer, but the plant equipped itself to receive grain direct from the farms. The arrangement was completed in May 1945, and since that date not one cent of income from the purchase or handling of grain has come to the Butler-Welch Grain Co., or, so far as I know, to any other member of the Omaha Grain Exchange. The grain has come almost exclusively in trucks from the country, and as my esteemed colleague has stated, the bulk of it is wet corn which has deteriorated because of excessive moisture.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, while the subject of the disposal of agricultural surpluses is being discussed, I wish to refer briefly to the statement of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] regarding the potato crop, which is one with the other problem, and to emphasize that under legislation which was passed by the Senate last spring, at which time the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], who now is present, pointed out that in the disposal of the potato surplus it would be perfectly possible under that authorization for the Department of Agriculture to purchase the dehydrated potatoes at any figure it might deem advisable. The Department of Agriculture has not seen fit to exercise that authority.

Without discussing here the wisdom of that decision, let me say that it seems to me the Department of Agriculture in the exercise of its powers and authority and responsibility regarding the disposal of agricultural surpluses is placed in a very unfortunate position when more than 20,000,000 bushels of potatoes are now being put out into the fields to rot, to be destroyed by the weather, although it would have been quite feasible for many millions of bushels of those potatoes to have been saved for human consumption, at home or abroad, by the expendi-

ture of what would not seem to be excessive amounts of money, the expenditure of which was contemplated by the amendment which was adopted on the floor of the Senate with the unanimous approval of all Members of the Senate then present. I do not think there was a dissenting voice.

I shall not go into the various considerations which have ramified in this matter, but I wish to make clear that the entire problem of our surplus production, the Government guaranties for which will be expiring the next calendar year, must engage the very intimate attention certainly of every Member of Congress and, I believe, of all our people if we are to avoid a debacle such as that which came after the last war, and I believe that those concerned with agriculture and, it seems to me, also those concerned with industry must give, during the next year, their constant and earnest attention to how these tremendous surpluses, which have been stimulated incident to the war, are going to be handled without disrupting and destroying our economy.

So I hope all Members of Congress will realize that the problem is coming; and I hope that the Department of Agriculture, which is the primary executive agency concerned, will realize that the people of the country view with grave concern the destruction of enormous quantities of food during a period when the whole world is apparently in need of food.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, perhaps I should make a brief statement regarding this joint resolution, which merely extends an existing act.

It will be recalled that there was considerable concern about the demobilization or destruction of certain of the plants which were built by the Government for war purposes, and several Senators were concerned regarding the preservation of at least one of the alcohol plants which had been constructed for the purpose of producing alcohol. After we ceased to need the alcohol so badly, question arose whether one of those plants could be converted to the use of surplus farm products, for the purpose of making either sugar or sirup. As originally drawn, the legislation which came before the Finance Committee dealt exclusively with war plants, but before the committee it was broadened, so that now it is general in character. The only question involved in this extension is whether alcohol plants may simultaneously make sirup or sugar in the same plant, under the same roof. There was no reason why alcohol plants could not have made sugar at all times, except it was believed by the department in charge of our revenues that it would be difficult to collect the tax, and, therefore, for the purpose of simplifying the collection of the tax there was a regulation, based upon a statute, that a plant could not simultaneously make both sugar or sirup and alcohol. The operator of such a plant could make sugar or sirup, and then could switch over to the manufacture of alcohol.

All this joint resolution does—and it is not specific and is not confined to the plant in Nebraska, but is general—is to permit an alcohol plant to make, simultaneously, sirup or sugar. There was some apprehension on the part of the taxing authorities that perhaps there would be some difficulty and that opportunity for tax evasion would be afforded, but it is likely that there is no real difficulty in the modern manufacture of alcohol and the simultaneous production of sugar or sirup.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 57?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 57) extending 15 months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate Joint Resolution 5 is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President pro tempore be authorized to sign House Joint Resolution 57, which has just been passed by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

DECLINE IN LIVESTOCK PRICES

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Mr. President, in July last there occurred on the floor of the Senate considerable debate relative to a move to decontrol livestock. Those who were responsible for the effort to decontrol livestock made it very clear that they were satisfied that if such decontrol took place the law of supply and demand would very soon regulate the price and bring meat within the range of everyone's pocket. That effort was defeated at that time, but toward the end of October by executive order livestock was decontrolled; and immediately the result which was expected took place. On November 18 prime beef on the Chicago market went to an all time high of \$37 a hundred pounds.

I think it would be of interest for the Senate to know, and also for it to be made a matter of record, that since that time the decline in livestock prices has continued. Last week the top price had come down to \$28. The average decline last week was from \$1 to \$3 a hundred pounds on the good and choice steers, and \$2 to \$3 on medium and average good steers. That was for the week.

I ask unanimous consent that the release by the Department of Agriculture on cattle marketing in Chicago last week be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

LIVESTOCK IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, January 25.—Today's report of the livestock markets here by the United States Department of Agriculture follows:

"CATTLE

"Salable cattle, 500 head (estimated); total not given. Compared with week ago: in sympathy with falling dressed beef prices, fed

steers and yearlings closed \$1 to \$3 lower; strictly good and choice steers, \$2 to \$3 down; medium to average-good steers and all heifers, \$1 to \$2 lower; general price levels lowest since decontrol; load lot of top choice steers for week, \$27; short load, \$28; choice light and long yearlings stopped late at \$25; average-medium to strictly good steers closed at \$17-\$23.50; strictly medium grades, \$15-\$16.75; average-medium to average-good heifers wound up week on buyers market at \$15.25-\$20; kinds scaling better than average-good sold late at \$21; week's extreme top on choice 1,172-pound heifers, \$25.50; practical helper top for week, \$25; all cows lost \$1 to \$1.50, in instances \$2; week-end clearance complete but prices \$2 to \$3 and more under 2 weeks earlier; canners and cutters closed at \$8-\$10.25; most beef cows at \$10.50-\$13.50; practical outside on good cows, \$14.50, compared with \$17 2 weeks earlier and extreme top of \$16.50 last week; due to acute scarcity, bulls held steady early in week at \$16 down but closed 25 to 50 cents lower at \$15.50 down; vealers firm at \$28 down; thin stock cattle showed sympathetic weakness, with medium to good grades as much as 50 cents lower, but supply small and choice yearling stockers quotable around \$17.75 very scarce; several loads of fleshy 850-950 pound steers went back late at \$18.75-\$21."

SALARIES OF CERTAIN SENATE EMPLOYEES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next measure on the calendar will be stated.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4), relating to the salaries of certain Senate employees, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this measure has had the consideration and the unanimous recommendation of the Appropriations Committee. In the past, a practice which probably is not a good one has developed and been followed to some extent, under which, instead of increasing, for instance, the pay of certain positions, provision has been made that the man who holds the place shall receive a salary of \$3,000 and an additional \$500 as long as he continues to be the incumbent. Such a provision applies to secretaries to the majority and minority, respectively. Although when a change in the political complexion of the Senate occurs, the majority secretary then becomes the minority secretary and vice versa; nevertheless they are the same persons. The persons concerned should not be penalized because of a transfer of political leadership. The joint resolution is a simple measure to make the salary correspond to the job, rather than to the individual man. Personally, I think the practice should be stopped, because it causes certain complications, for the reasons stated. This joint resolution corrects that condition.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4), relating to the salaries of certain Senate employees, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That (a) in the case of any position under the Senate for which additional compensation is provided for in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947 "so long as the position is held by the present incumbent," the salary provided in such

act, including such additional compensation, shall be payable to any incumbent thereof without regard to the above-quoted limitation, in addition to any other compensation authorized by law for such position.

(b) The salaries referred to in the foregoing subsection shall be payable from January 3, 1947.

STAFF ORGANIZATION FOR SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 24) providing for a more effective staff organization for standing committees of the Senate, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with an amendment, on page 2, in line 1, before the word "for", to strike out "\$3,420" and insert "\$3,720", so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 202 of the Reorganization Act of 1946, the clerical staffs of standing committees of the Senate shall be organized and compensated in the manner hereinafter provided.

The annual rates of compensation for the clerical staff of each standing committee of the Senate (other than the Appropriations Committee) shall be \$2,000 to \$8,000 for one chief clerk and one assistant chief clerk; and \$2,000 to \$3,720 for not to exceed four other clerical assistants.

The annual rates of compensation for the clerical staff of the Appropriations Committee shall be as follows: One chief clerk and one assistant chief clerk at \$5,600 to \$8,000; such assistant clerks as may be necessary at \$3,820 to \$5,600; and such other clerical assistants as may be necessary at \$2,000 to \$3,420.

Such compensation shall be fixed by the chairman of each such committee.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, there may be some difference of opinion on this particular joint resolution, but I doubt that there will be if the story is fully understood.

Under the Congressional Reorganization Act, Congress has authorized for each standing committee of the Senate a professional staff of four and a clerical staff of six, but there was no limitation, except a figure of \$8,000 net or \$10,000 gross, as to what any of the committees could pay their various assistants.

It seemed to be the feeling of many persons that some restriction should be placed upon the right of the committees in establishing the salary requirements of this new group of 10 staff members for each committee. After some discussion, the bill was reported without any limitation whatsoever on the professional staffs; that is, the four professional staff members could be appointed at the top salary of \$8,000 net, or \$10,000 gross. It is expected that in many instances, certainly, they would be appointed at much lesser salaries, giving them an opportunity gradually to reach the maximum if they were worth while.

Therefore the committees will be entirely free in what they may do as to the professional staffs, but the joint resolution does put a limit on what they can do with the clerical staffs. It provides, for example, that they may appoint a chief clerk and an assistant chief clerk at salaries up to \$8,000 net, or \$10,000 gross, but that the other four members of the clerical staff shall be limited to a base salary of \$2,000 up to a base sal-



[PUBLIC LAW 2—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 2—1ST SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 57]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending for fifteen months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3126 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to emergency production of sugars and sirups in industrial alcohol plants) is amended by striking out "February 1, 1947," and inserting in lieu thereof "April 30, 1948,".

Approved February 1, 1947.

